

VIRGINIA GAZETTE,
AND
PETERSBURG INTELLIGENCER.

PUBLISHED EVERY TUESDAY AND FRIDAY BY WILLIAM PRENTIS.

(Number 827.)

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 8, 1797.

(Four Dollars Per Annum.)

**L O N D O N, June 25.
TRIAL & SENTENCE of PARKER.**

The trial of this dreadful mutineer came on yesterday on board the Neptune, lying off Greenwich. The charges against the prisoner were—for caulking or endeavouring to cause mutinous assemblies on board his majesty's ship Sandwich, and others of his majesty's ships at the Nore, on or about the 1st of May last: for disobeying the lawful orders of his superior officers, and for treating his officers with disrespect.

The court was composed of the following officers:

President, Vice Admiral Sir Thomas Pakenham, bart.

Commodore Sir Erasmus Gower, Neptune; Capt. Stanhope, ditto; Capt. William Agincourt; Capt. Markham, Centaur; Capt. Wells, Lancaster; Capt. Sir T. Williams, Eudymion; Capt. Riou, Princess Augusta yacht; Capt. King, Sirius; Capt. Lane, Acasto; Capt. Pierrepont, Naiad; Capt. Ramage, Prince Frederick.

Capt. Moss, of the Sandwich, appeared as prosecutor.

Vice Admiral Buckner was the first evidence against Parker.

He was cross examined by the prisoner, as were most of the witnesses; and he appeared to do it with more ability than could be expected in his situation. The point of his heading the mutiny, as might be supposed, was clearly established, as was also that of his being one of the most active in getting the ships to fire on the Repulse, when aground in endeavouring to escape from the mutinous fleet. Thomas Burry, a seaman of the Monmouth, deposed that Parker came on board that ship, and ordered one Vance to assist in directing the Monmouth against the Repulse. The prisoner said, "damn you slip your bower, and go alongside the Repulse, and send her to hell, where she belongs to, and shew her no quarters in the least." Parker cross examined this witness. He said, "You have been telling a great deal about hell; I wish to know if you have been promised any thing for advancing this hellish account." The witness answered in the negative. The evidence took up two days: at the close, the president then informed the prisoner, that the evidence for the prosecution was closed, and desired to know when he would be prepared to proceed in his defence. The prisoner said he must beg some time to prepare in his defence—it would be necessary for him to have extracts from the evidence. He had no friends with him, and therefore he could not be ready to go on with his defence to-morrow. The court told him they were willing to allow him every proper indulgence; but at the same time it must be recollected that there were several officers kept from public service, and therefore all unnecessary delay must be avoided. The court then gave him till Monday.

Parker has written a very submissive letter to Sir Thomas Pakenham, expressing his satisfaction at so respectable a character being chosen to preside over his trial. The wife of Parker has presented a paper to the admiralty, stating to the board that her husband is at times in a state of insanity—and has inclosed in her address to them a certificate of his discharge from the Royal William in '94, on account of symptoms of mental derangement; which of course will be laid before the court.

Monday, June 27. This day Parker entered on his defence. He read it himself and brought a number of evidences. The whole was conducted better than might be expected from a person of his talents, and in his situation.

The president advised him, as there were very heavy charges brought against him, to consider whether there was not any other

person whose evidence might weigh in his favor.

The prisoner asked whether, if any thing occurred in the course of the day, he could derive any advantage from it.

The president told him that was impossible—if he let slip the present opportunity he would not have another.

The prisoner expressed his confidence in the court, that they would lean to the side of mercy, and that strict justice would be done him; he thought he had already made it appear that it was owing to his exertions that the Sandwich had been delivered up to the command of her officers, and that instead of being a leader of the mutiny, he had done everything in his power to check and keep it under.

The prisoner was ordered to withdraw, and the court was cleared for the purpose of leaving the members to deliberate upon the sentence.

In two hours and a half the court was re-opened, and the prisoner being called in, the sentence of the court was read by the judge advocate, which was,

That after deliberating upon the evidences on both sides, the court were unanimously of opinion, that the said Richard Parker is guilty of all the charges brought against him; that in consideration of these crimes, as unprecedented in their nature, as they were wicked in their tendency, and which were no less destructive of the interests of the navy than they were injurious to the prosperity of the country, the court were unanimously of opinion, that the said Richard Parker should suffer death. They accordingly adjudged him to be hanged on board what ship, and at what time the lords commissioners of the admiralty may be pleased to appoint.

Parker the prisoner, with a degree of fortitude and undimmed composure, which excited the astonishment and admiration of every one, spoke as follows:

"I bow to your sentence with all due submission, being convinced I have acted from the dictates of a good conscience.—God, who knows the hearts of all men, will, I hope, receive me. I hope that my death alone will atone to the country; and that those brave men who have acted with me will receive a general pardon; I am satisfied they will return to their duty with alacrity."

President. It is in the breast of the court to order you for execution immediately, but we think it better to give you time to repent your crime.

Prisoner. I return you my thanks for the indulgence.

Statement of Mrs. Ann Parker's unremitting endeavours to obtain an interview with her husband, on board the Sandwich, previous to his execution; with the extraordinary manner in which she recovered the body from the place of interment at Sheerness, and other events subsequent to its arrival in London, as related by herself.

After delivering her petition in favour of her husband to Earl Morton, who promised to present it to the queen, Mrs. Parker waited at St. James's till 5 o'clock in the afternoon, on Thursday the 29th of June; when losing all hopes of a favorable answer, she proceeded into the city, and got into a coach setting off for Rochester, where she arrived about eleven o'clock that evening.—She immediately agreed with a boatman, who was going to Sheerness with garden stuff, to take her on board at four the next morning, which was that fixed for her husband's execution. She embarked accordingly, as soon as the tide would serve, and got down alongside the Sandwich about seven. The sentinels ordered the boat off, she desired permission to speak with Richard Parker—the answer was, that if the boat

did not put off, they must fire into it. In spite of her remonstrances, the boatman now proceeded to Sheerness, assuring her, that as the yellow flag was not up, no execution would take place that day. She instantly procured another boat from the dock stairs, and as she was rowed up to Blackfakes, she observed the fatal flag hoisted on board the Sandwich: her application was renewed with ten fold entreaties to get on board, but to no effect, and again she was taken back to Sheerness, the waterman having stipulated only to put her on board the Sandwich, and being obliged to go back for persons he was engaged to carry.—She hired a third vessel with more success; for, just as she approached the ship, she saw the fatal procession of her husband from the quarter-deck to the fore-castle, when shrieking out "Oh my dear husband!" she fainted away. On recovering she saw him mount the platform on the cat-head, and the clergyman in his robes go from him, and from that moment she says, she "saw nothing but the sea, which appeared covered with blood!"—Thus senseless she was rowed a third time on shore. She embarked in the fourth boat, and saw him from a distance at the yard arm, just before he was lowered down; by the time she reached the ship, the body had been received into a shell, and carried away for interment.

She requested of Admiral Lutwidge to have the body, but being refused, she went the same evening to the burying ground, & seeing three women near the ground, she implored to them who she was, with her design of recovering the body of her husband, and requested their assistance, to which they readily assented. She directly ascended the gateway, and helped the women, till all got over; when with their hands alone they removed the earth that covered the coffin, which was laid but a little way in the ground. Having raised it, they contrived to get it over the gate, and then sat upon the coffin, to conceal it from the sentinels of the barrier gate, hard by, till four o'clock in the morning: The drawbridge being now lowered down, a fifth cart came out of the garison on its way to Rochester, when she prevailed upon the driver to convey the body to that place for a guinea, which he undertook. Arriving at Rochester, she agreed with the driver of a caravan to take it to town for six guineas more, and deliver it at the Hoop and Horse Shoe, Queen-street, Little Tower Hill, where, it seems, she had hired a room for the purpose, and bro't the key in her pocket. The body had not been here long, before a mob was collected to see it, and Mrs. Parker was summoned before a magistrate to give an account why she removed him. She replied, to have him buried like a christian. The magistrate then asked whether it was true that she had suffered him to be shewn for money? She burst into a flood of tears, and replied, "Do I appear like a monster so unnatural?" It was proved afterwards that there was not the smallest foundation for so unnatural a report. The body was at length deposited in the vault of St. Mary, Whitechapel, the burial service being performed by the Rev. Mr. Wright, the rector.

TRIAL of the MUTINEERS of the POMPEE.

Yesterday morning at nine o'clock, a court martial was assembled on board his majesty's ship Royal William, at Spithead, consisting of

The hon. Capt. Pakenham, President. Captains Alpin, Montague, Faulkner, Pickmore, Peyton, Yorke, Leoge, Barker, Middleton, Wilkinson, Fraser and Herbert—for the trial of Guthrie, Calloway, Ashley, Johnson and Davies, for making, and endeavouring to make, mutinous assemblies on board his majesty's ship La

Pompee; and James Braham, for being present at such assemblies, all of them belonging to the above ship. Ten witnesses were examined yesterday on the part of the prosecution, which all tended to criminate Calloway, Ashley, Guthrie and Johnson. Hitherto nothing has appeared against Braham, and nothing further against Davies, than that the other four held their meetings in his birth, and that it was the place they swore all such people in as they could, thro' ignorance or otherwise, prevail on to take an oath to assist their views in petitioning for peace, which could not be brought about they said, without the dismissal of his majesty's ministers; and which, they added, they were determined to effect. Calloway, seems to be the most hardened fellow among them, observed to one of the people to whom he tendered the oath of being true to each other, to obtain by all means peace and liberty, that he was an old man, and that his life could not be of much consequence; however, he would freely sacrifice it, for his heart's blood flow, and drink it afterwards, sooner than relinquish the object of forcing the ministers out of place, and have an immediate peace. All the evidences in this day's proceedings were respectable looking men, and gave their testimony in so clear a manner, that there is little doubt of what must be the fate of the mutineers. Guthrie is a fine looking man, is the captain's cockswain, and also quarter-master of the ship. When off Ushant, he pointed to it, and said, "there live our friends and not our enemies." Ashley is young, and by trade a patten-maker—was a levy quota man, and seems to be fond of talking. Calloway is about 50, an ill looking fellow, is also a quota man; and so is Johnson. Davies and Braham seem to feel more for their situation than any of the rest. The court has adjourned till nine o'clock to-morrow.

Friday, June 23. This morning the court, according to adjournment, met again on board the Royal William, when Ashley was put on his defence, who accused Guthrie of being the most prominent feature and active person in this business. He endeavoured to invalidate one or two evidences against him, by proving that they had frequent quarrels. He made an appeal to the feelings of the court, but did not attempt to disprove the facts established against him.

Johnson proved, that he always was a man of a serious turn of mind, and preferred solitude to the society of man; that he often expressed a wish to lead the life of a hermit, and intended to offer himself to Lord Mount Edgcombe, who he understood had a cell for a recluse, under particular restrictions.

Davies produced so many and such respectable witnesses in favor of him generally, that every impression of his being a principle was done away.

Braham was fully convicted of having used turbulent language, but in other respects he proved his character and conduct to be generally good.

The court then passed sentence of death against Guthrie, Calloway, Ashley and Johnson; Braham is to be confined twelve months, and Davies was acquitted. Guthrie and Calloway were recommended to mercy.

Saturday—orders have been sent down from the Board of Admiralty, ordering the execution of Ashley and Johnson, and reprieving Guthrie and Calloway.

**QUARRELS AT PARIS.
Also betwixt the Council of 500 and the Directory.**

We have received the Paris Journals up to the 22d inst. The spirit of party runs high in France, where the people, with

that facility of temper which has always characterized them, seem on the point of being led to retrace the steps of the revolution, and to recal some principles which they so totally overthrow. Every thing is governed by faction; and it is now the mode of the elegant circle of Paris to apologize for prejudice. The emigrants of all descriptions are crowding back into the country, and aristocracy no longer shelters itself under the mask even of moderation. Societies are formed avowedly for the correction of republican ideas, and a vernal press is actively engaged in preparing the public mind for a gradual return to the superstition of their ancestors.

The arrogance of the French directory lately received a mortifying check. Gilbert Desmoulières, at the close of a masterly speech on the finances, said, addressing himself to the council of 500, "The directory presumes to criticize my opinions. It has been proposed that my report should be sent to the directory. I do not wonder at this motion, since one of the directors demanded, in my presence, that I should be obliged to lay the speech I delivered on their table.—(The council showed it the most marked disapprobation.)—It is high time that the directory should be taught not to alarm the public by indecent messages, but to confine itself to its functions, to wait your orders, and not to meddle with your discussions." This speech was listened to by the council with the utmost attention, and received with strong indications of general applause.

The discussions in the council of 500, on the subject of finance, have been long and violent. In the course of them, the directory have been treated with little ceremony. Males, one of the members of the council, observed, that there was the greatest danger in leaving five men masters of the public fortune; and that their responsibility would be of little advantage when all the public resources should be exhausted. The project of Desmoulières was adopted; the object of which was, to deprive the executive directory of a discretionary power in the application of the public funds.

A late message of the directory to the council of 500, read in secret, contains a most alarming picture of the actual state of the finances. It begins communicating to the councils a memorial of the Bureau of Police, respecting the hospitals, the prisons, and all the institutions of humanity. Bitter tears of agony must be shed when one reads the following details contained in this report.—Out of 1800 infants placed in the foundling hospital at Paris, since the month of last December, 1500 have perished in consequence of bad nourishment, or rather the want of nurses, who were obliged to quit the hospital as their wages were not paid. The prisons suffer the same penalty, and there is good reason to believe, that for want of care, the prisoners may escape.—The public functionaries experience the greatest delays in the payment of their salaries, and several of them have destroyed themselves. A long silence of conformation succeeded the reading of this message.—Gilbert Desmoulières broke this silence by reproaching the directory with the bad system of administration which it continued to pursue, the practice which it had of swallowing up, by anticipation, the product of the contributors, on the privilege which it regularly gave to the contractors on objects the most sacred, such as the hospitals and the prisons. A warm discussion took place, which ended in the message being referred to the committee of finances.

On Thursday there was a meeting of the proprietors of the bank of England, when it appeared, that government had already repaid to the bank a part of what was owing and that in the course of the year the whole debt of 5,500,000 l. would be discharged; besides 1,200,000 l. lent on the malt and land taxes, 500,000 l. on exchequer bills and other advances; making in the whole about 8,000,000 l. sterling.

June 29.

The funds rose on Saturday more than 3 per cent. on the specific tidings brought by the French flag of truce. Consols, for the July opening, were up 55½, and the discount on the loyalty loan was reduced to 10 per cent.

A commercial intercourse is in some degree, already opened between England and the French republic, and considerable quantities of goods have been recently shipped for France, without interruption from the governments of either country.

A letter received from Venice, dated May 31, says, "The dreadful state prisons

from which so many wretched victims of tyranny have been precipitated, with stones fastened round their necks, in silence and secrecy, into the sea, are demolished; and the acts of state process, which have been commenced against several persons before the arrival of the French, annulled. Free liberty of speech, which has been denied so many hundred years, is now fully enjoyed here."

Letters from Genoa dated the 6th of June say, that the revolution has broke out at Port Maurice, at Percins, at Finale, at Pietra, and other places. The two parties have come to blows, and blood has been shed; but victory remained with those who wished to plant the French tree of liberty in the territory of Genoa.

The harbour of Genoa is forthwith to be shut against England.

A revolution has now broke the whole western coast of the Genoese territory [Riviera di Ponente]. Trees of liberty have been planted in many places. The grand question, whether a democratic government shall be established, and all titles of nobility abolished, as in Venice? has been determined in the affirmative. A prodigious multitude of people assembled before the hotel of the French minister, shouting, "Long live the democracy—live liberty." Faypoult came to the window and answered by exclaiming, "Long live the Genoese people—long live the French people." The whole city appears satisfied with the change and anxiously expects the arrival of General Buonaparte.

Disturbances likewise prevail in the little republic of Lucca, where attempts are making to introduce the democratical form of government. The greater part of Italy has now assumed an entirely new political form.

At Pandua the French were preparing to carry away the tongue and chin of St. Anthony, the patron saint of that city, with other valuable relics, but the inhabitants redeemed them by raising 35,000 livres in a few hours.

PARIS, July 1.

We are assured, that the majority of the directory are sensible of the necessity of agreeing with the legislative body, in order to prevent a rupture dangerous to all parties, to strengthen the cause of the sincere friends to the constitution, and to bring about a union which is at present so necessary for resistance to attacks of all factions.

The minister for foreign affairs has just published a bull of the Pope, enjoining all French priests to submit to the laws of the republic.—Will the voice of his holiness be as effectual in calming the tempest as it has been in raising it?

A vessel which has put into Brest, met fifteen English ships of war in the narrow seas.

Letters from the Hague, dated on the 23d ult. mention that Mr. Adams, the resident of the United States of America there, was about to return, and that Mr. Murray was appointed to succeed him. Admiral Lucas died on the 10th, aged 50, at the time they were preparing to enter on an examination of his conduct relative to the surrender of his squadron at the Cape.—Some of the Dutch Journals have published the secret instructions which were given to the admiral. These are dated on the 10th of November, 1795; the admiral did not fail till the February following, yet no change was made in these instructions, although in the interval, intelligence had been received of the English having made themselves masters of the Cape.

Letters from Germany mention, that the Hessians had attempted to pass the line of demarcation, and the French had opposed it; in consequence of which, a bloody battle had taken place between the two parties.

A private letter from Milan announces the death of the Pope; and adds, that the King of Naples had sent a division of his army to penetrate into the ecclesiastical state. Buonaparte had detached a division of his army to oppose it. The little probability which there is in the latter part of the intelligence, gives us reason to entertain doubts as to the former part.

Letters from Milan, of the 12th ult. mention that the Definitive Treaty of Peace between Austria and France, was signed on the 31st May, at Montebello, by the Marquis di Gallo and Count Meerfeldt, on the one side, and Generals Buonaparte and Clarke of the other; after which Count Meerfeldt set off for Vienna. It is thought that in consequence of an arrangement agreed on between the Plenipotentiaries,

that 25,000 Austrians have left the Tyrol for Bavaria, which is known, has long been coveted by the House of Austria. The length of time occupied by the secret negotiations between the Cabinet of Vienna, and the French government, gave rise to some uneasiness; but it is said that the Emperor is certain of being amply indemnified for the cession of the Low Countries, and of Lombardy, by possessions nearer home and which will render the House of Austria more powerful and more formidable than ever. It is in Italy that the most important affairs of Europe are conducted with secrecy; that the fate of governments is disposed of; that new Republics are created and destroyed, are mingled and divided again, and their constitutions, governments, &c. determined on. It is there that the House of Austria, having taken up arms to destroy the French Republic, has found means to employ its troops in effecting its ambitious designs.

We are assured that the Directory has nominated as Minister for Foreign Affairs, Talleyrand Perigord, the ex-constituent; as minister of the Marine, L. Hoche, the ex-minister of the Republic at the Court of Berlin; and as Minister of Justice, Desmoulières, the ex-constituent. It is added, that the Directory will keep Ramel as Minister of Finance.

ALBANY, August 25.

By Major Cals, of the United States 3d regiment, who arrived in this city on Monday last, we are informed, that he left Fort Hamilton, on the Great Miami, the 15th of May last, and travelled through the North western Territory to Detroit; that as far as he could discover, the Indians showed no hostile disposition towards the United States, although their minds appeared to be much agitated, and many of them were moving off to the Spanish side of the Mississippi. The spirit of desertion which had prevailed amongst the American troops at Detroit, had considerably abated previous to his departure, in consequence of energetic measures being adopted by brigadier Gen. Wilkinson. Great cordiality subsisted between the American and British officers in that quarter.

BOSTON, August 25.

We learn by an arrival at Newberry, that orders had arrived at Curacao, from Guadaloupe, forbidding any American prize vessel, being brought in. Hughes probably wants all the provisions at Guadaloupe.

The French privateer arrived at Marblehead, we are informed by a gentleman of that place, is a schooner mounting 14 guns and carrying 70 men. The conduct of the crew since her arrival, it is said, has excited some suspicions, that her visit was not for the purpose of bringing dispatches. And we are informed, one sailor, either when in liquor or from receiving some affront, threatened to inform the Selectmen of Marblehead of the real design, which he hinted to be, to gain information, what Indians were about sailing, or were expected home; and, that to form a pretext for entering our ports, which might prevent suspicion of the object—they emptied the water from the casks—besides the precious one of bringing dispatches. The sailor alluded to, actually quitted the vessel, and the other seamen were so much enraged, that they menaced him with death, if he attempted to return again. He was yesterday seen on the road from Marblehead to Bolton.

The privateer sailed from Guadaloupe July 1, and has probably had a very comfortable cruise, being at sea upwards of 50 days, and it is improbable she would have been thus long, if employed as a dispatch boat.

There is mystery too in the captain's preferring Marblehead to Boston. A Boston fisherman, we are told, who piloted him to the former place, urged to coming in the latter; but the captain insisted upon going into Marblehead.

An attempt has been made to fire the town of Portsmouth, (N. H.)

PHILADELPHIA, August 31.

Six physicians have been attacked by the prevailing fever—one of them, Dr. Thompson, died on Tuesday night.

There are erected on the vacant ground between Broad-street and the Schuylkill, near to the road leading to the Middle Ferry, betwixt twenty and thirty tents, for the reception, we believe, of such families as have been, or may be, obliged to leave the city on account of the prevailing fever, and have not the means of obtaining lodgings in the country.

The Hamburg Address Comptoir of the 10th of

July, mentions an American ship from China to London, laden with 3,900 chests of tea, 600,000 weight of sugar, with nankeens, silk stuff, and Porcelain, worth three millions of livres, being taken by a French privateer, and carried into Nantes. The same paper advertises for Philadelphia, to sail on the 15th instant, a large frigate ship, with two decks for passengers, named the John, Capt. Robert Folger; also a Hamburg ship, called the Isis, to sail in a month.

Also for Baltimore, in 14 days, an Altona ship, called the Northern Lion; and for New-York, the brig Elias, Capt. Newtham.

WILMINGTON, (Delaware) Sept. 2.

Thursday last arrived at Philadelphia, the ship Cumberland, Capt. Scott, from Hull, by which London accounts to the 14th, and a Newcastle paper of the 15th July, are received. The intelligence contained therein is new and interesting; but the lateness of the hour prevents the editor from giving more than the following abstract.

IRELAND.

That devoted country appears reduced to the last state of abject slavery. Those who oppose the tyrannical junta, are dragooned into the measures of government, by fine, imprisonment, and confiscation of property. In this reign of confusion, the Parliament was dissolved, and no hopes remained of any favorable change taking place under any new administration.

ENGLAND.

Buried in corruption, and reduced nearly to bankruptcy, seems consoled in the suppression of her naval mutiny, buoying up Johnny Bull with the expectation of a speedy and honorable peace. Dispatches have reached London from Malinesbury; they are kept secret. The eccentric orator and author, Edmund Burke, also Charles Macklin, the Thespian hero, are both dead.

FRANCE.

Viewing the British manœuvres with unconcern, has ordered the Ionian division of their fleet to sail, supposed with intent to second the efforts of the Spaniards. The Brest squadron, upwards of 30 sail, are likewise under sailing orders, commanded by Richery, Duchayl, and Villeneuve; their destination is conjectured to be against Newfoundland or Halifax.

SPAIN.

Determined on driving Jervis from his station off Cadiz; and by express orders from the King, has at length resolved to hazard an engagement; we may therefore look for interesting accounts from that quarter. This is not all—

HOLLAND.

Favoured—supported by the French, and strengthened by thirty thousand Austrian deserters, are unremitting in their exertions to complete an expedition against England. The English are on the watch; they know the day of retribution is at hand; they dread the shock; and their enemies, to increase the tremor, openly announce their designs.—To the oppressed of England, Scotland, and Ireland—what a day of jubilee would this not be!

FREDERICKSBURG, Sep. 2.

By a gentleman immediately from Philadelphia we are informed, that our republican representatives, Mr. Dawson, remains firm at his post, as one of the Committee appointed to detail the conspiracy formed by Governor Blount and others, against the peace and happiness of our country, although the Yellow Fever is very general in that city—and thousands had moved out. It is much to be wished that the whole plot may be discovered, and the people of America will remember with gratitude the services of those, who, at the risk of their lives, are thus active and assiduous in frustrating a plot which would have involved our country in war, and in presenting to the public view the wicked authors of it.

NORFOLK, Sept. 4.

Extract of a letter from Dr. Rush, of Philadelphia, dated August 23.

"The old enemy of the cities of America, and the offspring of their ignorance, has again appeared among us—more persons are now ill with it, than were on the 22d of August, 1793. Its mortality is much less than in that memorable year, owing to the more liberal use of depleting remedies. It is evidently contagious. Mr. Wynkoop has published in a letter to Dr. Meale, a true account of its purid and domestic origin.

"Keep your streets, wharves, docks, yards and cellars clean, and you will have NO YELLOW FEVER. I am satisfied it has been seldom imported from the West-Indies. Unfortunately the reverse of this opinion is universal in Philadelphia.

By way of Postscript the Doctor adds, "Rain has a sensible influence in checking our fever. Occasional showers may, and I hope will, save our city."

Extract of a letter dated New-port, August 24.

"They are very much alarmed at Providence on account of the YELLOW FEVER brought in a vessel from the Cape; seven persons have died with it, two of them Custom-House Officers. A number more sick—it rages at the fourth end of the town."

RICHMOND, Sept. 4.

The schooner Experience, of Richmond, captain King, from Jamaica, bound for this port, with a valuable cargo of sugar and rum, is put into Charleston, S. C. in distress; having lost her owner, supercargo, and crew, (captain and mate excepted)

by the Yellow Fever. The vessel is now under quarantine.

[Mr. Chaffin Cooke of Powhatan, was the owner of the above vessel, and we are informed, that the second day after leaving Jamaica he died of that fatal disorder. He was a young man of a liberal and generous mind, a sincere friend and an agreeable companion, was universally esteemed, and now lamented by all who knew his worth. He was, by his enterprising spirit and indefatigable industry, in a fair way of accumulating a very ample fortune:—But, alas! Grim visaged Death stepped in, and cut the tender thread of life!

"O Death—to most who live the greatest dread,
"Thou'rt still a friend to all the virtuous dead."]

Extra of a letter from a gentleman of veracity, in Washington county (Virginia) to his friend in this city, dated August 13, 1797.

"I have the pleasure to mention to you, that a person of note from the Illinois has passed this place to day, who says he has dispatched from Mr. Elliott and Gen. Gayoso, for Philadelphia, announcing that all matters are agreed on in a friendly manner. The forts at Natchez are given up, and the commissioners have set about extending the boundary line. He mentions also, that the Spaniards have now ten thousand regular troops in Lower and upper Louisiana.

"Matters being thus amicably settled with our neighbours to the south western waters—except the few who have their minds poisoned with Mr. Blount's bad plans."

PETERSBURG, Sept. 8.

The General Assembly of Pennsylvania met in Philadelphia on the 28th ult. and on the 29th they received a lengthy address from the Governor—but in consequence of the Yellow Fever prevailing in that city, they entered into no other business than that of appropriating 10,000 dollars for the relief of the suffering citizens of Philadelphia.

Monday last being the day appointed by law for the annual election of 16 freeholders to compose the Common-Hall of this town, the citizens assembled at the Courthouse for that purpose, and elected—James Geddy, William Durell, William Pientis, Joseph Harding, John Osborne, Robert Bolling, William Harrison, William Whitlock, Elias Parker, Charles Stimpson, Robert Moore, Daniel Dodson, William Davies, James Knox, John Le McSurier, and John Crawford.

The next day a sufficient number of the above persons met at the Courthouse, & made choice of Wm. Pientis, Mayor—William Whitlock, Recorder—Elias Parker, Robert Bolling, William Durell, John Osborne, Charles Stimpson, and Daniel Dodson, Aldermen.

The Printer hereof having experienced great inconvenience from the delinquency of some of his subscribers, and the advanced price upon paper and every other article used in the line of his business, rendering it necessary that he should repeat his application for payment—again requests those who are indebted to him for more than two years Newspapers to settle their accounts. It appears the accounts stand open more from inattention from the smallness of the demands, than incapacity in the parties to settle them. The Printer however flatters himself that his delinquent subscribers will pay due regard to this application, and that they will consider, that though their accounts are small, yet they are of consequence to him in the support of his business.

PROPOSALS

For carrying **MAILS** of the **UNITED STATES**, on the following Post Roads, will be received at the General Post Office until the first day of October next.

1. From Petersburg by Suffolk courthouse and Southampton courthouse, to South Quay—once in two weeks—Leaving Petersburg every other Wednesday, by 8 A. M. and arrive at South Quay on Thursday by 4 P. M. Returning—leave South Quay every other Monday by 6 A. M. and arrive at Petersburg on Tuesday by 3 P. M.

2. From Suffolk by Murfreesboro' to South Quay, once a week. Leave Suffolk every Tuesday by 6 A. M. and arrive at Murfreesboro' by 6 P. M. Returning—leave Murfreesboro' every Wednesday by 8 A. M. and arrive at Suffolk by 6 P. M.

The contracts are to be in operation on the first day of November next, and to continue until the first day of October 1799.

The usual penalties for failures and delays will be stipulated in the contracts.

JO: HABERSHAM, P. M. G.
General Post Office, Philadelphia,
August 24, 1797.

FOR SALE,

THE Lot and Tenements in the occupation of Mr. Joseph Rippiton, opposite to Mr. Gary's Tavern, in Blandford.—The possession can be delivered on the 15th November next. Any person disposed to purchase, will view the premises for satisfactory information. For terms, apply to the subscriber.

JOHN JAMES THWEATT.
Petersburg, Sept. 6, 1797.

Dinwiddie, Sept. 7, 1797.

ALL persons are hereby cautioned against taking an assignment of, or in any manner trading for, a **BOND** given by the subscriber to William Logan, of Halifax county; the Bond is for 200 d. bears date the 2nd of July last, and payable the first day of this month—as I am determined not to pay the same unless compelled by law.

JOHN BROWN.

A REPORT having been circulated by a certain Samuel Clay, son of Thomas Clay, of Dinwiddie county, tending to injure my character; and not knowing how far the pitiful unprovoked attempt of such a wretch may have me with countenance where I am not known, I find myself constrained in justice to myself, and those of my family, to lay a few affidavits before the public, in order to do away any impression which his report may have made, should such his diabolical intentions in any degree have succeeded; the stigma he attempted to fix on me will be found in the following affidavit of James Locke.

THIS day came before me, Francis Muir, a justice of the peace, in and for the county of Dinwiddie, James Locke, and being sworn on the Holy Evangelist of Almighty God, faith, that he heard Samuel Clay say, that a man went to William Cryer's, and told him he was a hogstealer, and not to deny it—if he did, he would have him recorded, and that it was no better a man than Charles Wilson—and further, that he heard George Booth, nephew of the said William Cryer, tax the said Samuel Clay with having made the afore said assertion, and demanded his author, and that the said Samuel Clay gave up Emanuel Weeks, sen. as his author.

Given under my hand, this 28th day of June, 1797.

FRANCIS MUIR.

THIS day came before me, Francis Muir, a justice of the peace, in and for the county of Dinwiddie, Emanuel Weeks, sen. and being sworn on the Holy Evangelist of Almighty God, faith; that he never did hear Charles Wilson say any thing respecting William Cryer's having stolen hogs, or of his having threatened to have him recorded if he did not give them up, nor any words to that purpose, or any wife disrespectful of the said William Cryer—nor did he his deponent, ever say that he heard the said Wilson speak in any manner or form disrespectful of the said Cryer to any person whatsoever. All he heard Charles Wilson say, was, that there were some fly hogs caught in the woods by said Cryer's overseers, and they, the overseers, would not give them up, before he Wilson went to the said Cryer respecting them; and that the said Cryer did not care to give them up, before he, the said Wilson, would declare that they belonged to him, or Peter Jones of Amelia county.

Given under my hand, this 28th day of June, 1797.

FRANCIS MUIR.

I find myself under the necessity to come forward and declare the truth of a report that has been propagated some time past, respecting, that I said William Cryer, of Nottoway county, was a hogstealer, and that I could prove it; this may serve to flatter and certify, that I do solemnly declare that I never said any such thing, neither did I ever think so, or hear any person or persons say he was one—Therefore I appear to a candid public, and declare myself innocent of ever propagating any such report; nor can I entertain the least doubt, that the public in general, and my acquaintances in particular, will give the least credit in future to any such report as having come from me—I further believe, that Mr. Cryer would scorn an action of that kind as much as any man—but I do suppose that the report might originate in consequence of Mr. Cryer's overseers having caught some wild hogs on my land, which I had every reason to believe did belong to Mr. Peter Jones, of Amelia county, which created some altercation between them and myself; but on appearing to Mr. Cryer, and having stated the case to him respecting the hogs, he then agreed to give up the said hogs, as I verily did believe them to be Mr. Jones's—tho' at the same time Mr. Cryer informed me he had lost a number of hogs, and by what the overseers told him, he did believe they were his, and consequently directed the overseers to go and catch them.

CHARLES WILSON.

Nottoway, &c. **This** day Charles Wilson personally appeared before me, a justice of peace for the said county, and made oath to the truth of the above affidavit.

Given under my hand, this 28th day of July, 1797.

EDMUND WILLS.

To make my comments at this time, on the despicable conduct of Samuel Clay, would be paying a poor compliment to a judicious and impartial public, who are as susceptible of right as he is of wrong, and no doubt will pay that compliment to his defamatory principles and talents which they merit.

The public's humble servant,
William Cryer.

Nottoway, August 7, 1797.

N. B. Perhaps it would not be improper to observe, that the hogs which occasioned the altercation between my overseers and Capt. Wilson were unmarked, and that his land adjoins that of mine.

(st.) W. C.

John Ellis,
HAVING removed his Store to BOLLINGBROOK STREET, in the House lately occupied by JOHN WILDER, and opposite HOLLOWAY & BIRCHETT'S, acquaints his friends and the public, that he has and will continue to keep up a Large and Elegant Assortment of the most fashionable

European and East India
GOODS,

Which he is determined to sell, on the most reasonable terms, for Cash or Produce.
Petersburg, Sept. 7, 1797.

FOR NEW-YORK,



THE SCHOONER
GOOD INTENT,
CHARLES POTTER,
Master;

Will sail on Sunday the 10th wind & weather permitting,

HAS excellent accommodations for passengers, and sails fast—the is a constant packet in the coasting trade; her cargo engaged, all but some flower or small goods. For passage, apply to Holloway and Birchett, in Bollingbrook street; Thomas Croft, Boot and Shoemaker, Croft street; or the captain on board at the Long Wharf.

Petersburg, Sept. 7, 1797.

WILL BE RENTED,

On the premises, on Monday the 25th September next.

THE Plantation whereon the late Mr. Henry Lochhead lived, in Dinwiddie county, within 14 miles of Petersburg, for five years. The plantation contains about 800 acres, and is in good order to work five or six hands to advantage. There are on it a very commodious two story dwelling house, and other out houses, fit for the reception of a genteel family—situation healthy and beautiful. The land is good for the culture of grain, and from its nearness to town can be transported there at an easy rate. Further particulars will be made known on the above day, or in the mean time by applying to Mr. Richard Smith, near the place, or to

JAMES MACFARLANE.

Lunenburg, August 23, 1797.

To be Sold, to the highest bidder, for **READY MONEY**, on Saturday the 9th instant, before Mr. Durell's Tavern, in the town of Petersburg.

Three likely Negroes.

One a Woman, about 25 years old—one a Boy, about 17 years old—and the other a Girl, about 15 years old. Any person disposed to purchase the above Negroes may treat for them privately at any time before the day of sale.

THOMAS T. BOLLING.

September 2, 1797.

AUGUST 15, 1797.

THE Trustees of the Upper Appomattox Company, are requested to meet at Chingapin Church, on Friday the 6th day of October next.

As a meeting will be then necessary, and it is found very unpleasant for those who attend punctually, to be delayed for the want of a sufficient number to compose a board—we hope that the gentlemen whose attention are required, will not make the time of their meeting later than 12 o'clock.

JOSEPH EGGLESTON.

EDWARD MUMFORD.

JOHN FINNEY.

JOHN EPPERSON.

RICHARD N. VENABLE.

Prince George, Sept. 4, 1797.

RUNAWAY

From the subscriber, a Negro Man named CIRUS, about 25 years old, about 5 feet 7 inches high, thick, well set, black complexion, smooth face, a little bow leg'd; when he talks fast he will stutter in his speech a little; no marks on him but one small on his breast or belly, by a whip gave him some years past; had on a pair of striped overalls and round jacket. I expect he will make for Brunswick, having a mother there belonging to Mr. Thomas Blacey; or he may be about Petersburg; but being artful he may go on board some craft and make for Norfolk. Any person who shall apprehend the said Negro in Prince George County, will receive Five Dollars, and out of the county Ten Dollars a Reward, and all reasonable charges paid by delivering the said fellow to

JOHN C. ROBINSON.

State of North-Carolina.

Hillsborough District, Court of Equity, April Term, 1797.

Elija Mitchell, Charles Mitchell, Hannah Mitchell, Executors and Executrix of David Mitchell, deceased, and Len Hendly Bullock—Complainants, against

George Long, and Alexander Boyd, Defendants.

OATH having been made by Elija Mitchell, one of the Complainants in the above mentioned cause, that he doth not know where George Long, one of the Defendants, resides, but is informed he is an inhabitant of the State of Virginia; and that Alexander Boyd, the other Defendant, is an inhabitant of the State of Virginia also: On motion of the Complainant, by their Solicitor Lenard Henderson, it is ordered by the Court, that the Defendants do put in their answers to the Bill of the Complainants, on or before the first day of the ensuing term, being the 6th day of October 1797—and that this order be published three weeks successively in the Gazette of Petersburg (Virginia) and the North Carolina Journal likewise.

ROBERT BELL, c. n. r.

CAUTION.

THE PUBLIC are hereby warned, not to take an assignment of a bond executed by us, to Theophilus Harrison, of Brunswick county, for the sum of thirty-six pounds, bearing date 4th July, 1797, and payable Christmas ensuing; as we are determined not to pay the same, he having failed to comply with his part of the contract.

HENRY PURKINGTON.

JOHN H. PURKINGTON.
Mecklenburg, July 28, 1797.

NOTICE.

THE subscriber is fully authorized to settle all claims for and against the Estate of the late RICHARD ELLIOTT, Esq. of Charlotte county.—It is requested therefore that all those who have claims against the said estate, either by bond, bill or otherwise, will make them known immediately, that provision may be made to discharge them without delay.—Those who are indebted to the said estate, are requested to make immediate payment.

ROBERT ELLIOTT, Ex'or.
Charlotte county, September 1, 1797. (3*)

DOCTOR PERKINS'S

Patent Metallic Points,

May be had at the Printing-Office, Petersburg (If applied for soon.)

THE numerous evidences of the benefits received and relief afforded, by the application of these Points, in Pains, Inflammations, Contractions, &c. are convincing testimonials of their efficacy.

May 2, 1797.

Newmarket Fall RACES,

COMMENCE the last Tuesday in October next, and continue three days, free for any HORSE, MARE, or GELDING, the 1st and 2d day, and 3d day a Sweepstake of 100 Guineas, or more.

1st day, 4 mile heats, weight for age, purse 100l.

2d day, a mile heats, weight for size, purse 100 dollars.

3d day, Sweepstake for three year old Colts, carrying 86lbs. on each, a mile heats, subscription 25 Guineas each, to be paid into the hands of the subscriber at Newmarket, on or before the Monday preceding the races. The above subscription will be kept open till the 20th of September, after that date no horse will be entered—the Riders to be dressed as usual—75 Guineas are already subscribed to the Sweepstake—proper certificates for the age of Nags will be required for the 1st and 2d days.

JAMES BROMLEY, Treasurer.

August 4, 1797.

The **SADDLE RACES** continue to be Run the last Saturday in every Month till the Fall Races are over.

J. B.

FOR SALE,

ALL the Lands, Houses and

Lots in the Town of Petersburg, belonging to Mr. John Tabb.—This property will be sold altogether, or divided into parcels for the accommodation of purchasers. As considerable portions of the above mentioned property, are subject to leases of various durations; and as other portions are somewhat detached from each other, it would be difficult to appportion and adjust the whole advantageously for public sale. It is therefore deemed most advisable, to rectify propositions from those who may choose to become purchasers, describing the particular portions thereof, they respectively propose to purchase; for this purpose the subscriber will attend at Petersburg during the sitting of the next district court, from the 18th to the 24th of the next month; during which time if the whole of the property should not be disposed of at private sale, it will be laid off in as convenient parcels as its peculiar circumstances will admit, and exposed to public auction; of which due notice will be given.

As the object of these sales is to answer an immediate pressure, it is expected that a considerable portion of the purchase money will be paid in hand, or upon conveying the proper titles; although some credit will be allowed for some portion of the purchase money under particular circumstances.

W. B. GILES, Agent for John Tabb, for the purposes mentioned in the premises.

Petersburg, August 19, 1797.

COMMITTED to the jail of

Suffex county, on the 6th day of May last, a Negro Man Slave, who says his name is MINGO, and that he belongs to Duncan M-Rae, living near Camden, in South-Carolina:—the said Negro had on when committed, a negro cotton jacket and overalls, an ozonburg shirt very much worn, and had with him a snuff coloured broad cloth coat; appears to be about 30 years of age, about 5 feet 7 or 8 inches high, and has a scar on his left hand, occasioned by a burn. The owner is desirous to prove his property, pay charges, and take him away.

WILLIAM PETERS, Jailor.
Suffex, July 6, 1797. (cosin)

TAKEN UP, by HUGH T. KELL, in Greenville county, the 5th of May, 1797.

BAY MARE,

Four years old, 4 feet 7 inches high, all break in her forehead, snip on her nose, several white spots on her belly, and some on her hind quarters, no brand perceivable, her off hind foot white between her hoof and ankle, her mane hanging on the near side, and has a switch tail. Appraised to Forty Dollars. A Certificate of the above Slay returned into Greenville county Court Office, and advertised at the Courthouse according to law.

Teste,

P. PEELHAM, C. G. C.
August 31, 1797. (cos)

Blank Bills of Lading, for sale at this Office.

Fifty Dollars Reward.

RUNAWAY from the subscriber, on the night of the 10th instant, a very bright coloured MULATTO MAN, named **B E N**;

About five feet ten or eleven inches high, straight limb'd, with pretty long bushy hair; he carried off with him very good homespun clothing, but perhaps he may change them. I expect he will alter his name, and endeavour to pass for a free man. He can make coarse shoes, and saws pretty well at the whip-saw. I am apprehensive he may be in company with a black fellow, who passes for a free man, calls himself HARRY BYRD, and has a pass:—Byrd is a very noted fellow, about the height of the above mentioned Ben, and is very badly built—both of them can read and write a little.

I will give the above reward to any person who will deliver the said Ben to me, or secure him in any jail, so that I get him again, and will pay all reasonable charges.

JACOB COLEMAN.

Warren county, North Carolina, } (3w.)
August 31, 1797.

Ten Dollars Reward.

STRAYED or STOLEN from the subscriber the 10th of this instant, a **Sorrel COLT**,

Three years old, this last spring, he is four feet seven or eight inches high, he is well formed, and when mounted has a good appearance, trots well, his marks are as follows: (to wit) he has a thin twitch tail, a small white in his face, his feet all white, more or less, his mane is inclined to be flaxen.

Any person who will deliver the said horse to me, or give such information so that I get him again, shall receive the above reward.

LUKE PRYOR.

Nottoway, August 31, 1797. (4w.)

Twenty Dollars Reward.

RUNAWAY the 7th day of May, from Seth Ward, in Lunenburg county, a **NEGRO WOMAN** by the name of **PRESSE**,

of a very black complexion, about 20 years of age, has thick lips and talks very plain and sensible, is a little round shouldered; carried off with her a check linen petticoat, a striped raper, and copperas and white striped habit: I expect she will change her name, and try to pass for a free woman. I am sure she will try to make down the country, and perhaps to Petersburg.

All matters of vessels are forewarned taking in any such slave; she is a noted runaway in the lower parts, and has been in public gazettes some time last summer; she says she is well acquainted in Petersburg, City-Point and Broadway.

Any person that will take up and secure the said Negro in any jail so that I get her again, or return her to me, shall receive the above reward.

SETH WARD.

August 30, 1797.

Charlotte County, August 8, 1797.

MACK GOODE, Plaintiff, } In
JOHN WATKINS, Deft. } Chancery.

THE Defendant not having entered his appearance according to the Act of Assembly and the rules of this Court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that he is not an inhabitant of this State:—On the motion of the Plaintiff by his attorney, It is ORDERED, that the Defendant do appear here on the first Monday in November next, and answer the Plaintiff's bill; and that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in one of the Virginia Gazettes for two months successively, and published at the front door of Little Ronoke Church in the said county, on some day immediately after divine service, and at the front door of the Courthouse of the said county.

Copy.—Telle. THOMAS READ, C.

Cabin-Point Fall Races.

WILL commence the third Thursday in October next, and will continue three days.—First day worth about £ 45, free for any Horse, Mare, or Gelding, two mile heats, carrying weight for age.—Second day, two mile heats, with a catch on each, free for any horse, &c. except the winning horse on the first day, and worth about £ 20.—The third day mile heats, with a catch, for an elegant Saddle, Bridle, &c. Also an elegant saddle will be run for the second Thursday in September next.

ROBERT NICHOLSON.

Cabin-Point, August 17, 1797.

John Frazer,

OF DINWIDDIE COUNTY,

WILL thank any person that may be in possession of the BOOKS of the Petersburg Flattening Company, (in which Captain John McNabb was concerned previous to the late war) as he is considerably interested in the settlement of an affair that he thinks those Books will throw some light upon.

August 31, 1797. (a)

BLANK BONDS,

At this Office.

D. MACKENZIE,

Has FOR SALE,

Next door to the POST-OFFICE,

Brown and Loaf SUGAR, in Hogheads and Barrels.

Green COFFEE, in Barrels and Bags.

3d and 4th proof ANTIGUA RUM.

SHERRY and TENERIFE WINE.

Apple BRANDY.

SOUCHONG and IMPERIAL TEAS, of excellent quality.

Black PEPPER, in Bags.

BALTIMORE and PHILADELPHIA

BAR-IRON.

WINDOW GLASS, 8 & 10, 10 & 12.

Petersburg, August 17, 1797. (cp if.)

JOHN & WILLIAM BELL,

Have just received their **SPRING ASSORTMENT**, amongst which are,

The following **GOODS,**

LUSTRINGS, China and Satin Ribbons, Silk Hosiery and Gloves, Silk and Muffin Shawls, Muffins of every description, Callicoes, Chintzes and Gingham, Morocco, Kid and Stuff Slippers—Plumes, Ostrich Feathers, Fans, Umbrellas, Hats, Dimities, Muslinettes, White and Coloured Gloves, Table and Tea China, Hyson, Hyson skin and Imperial Teas, with a variety of articles in the Grocery line.

N. B. A few Copper STILLS, and FAN-MILLS.

Petersburg, June 19, 1797. (cp if.)

Andrew Parks,

RESPECTFULLY informs the Public, that he has just received, and is now opening at his STORE, in the house formerly occupied by Mr. JAMES BAIRD, in Old Street,

A LARGE and GENERAL ASSORTMENT of **SPRING GOODS,**

Which he will dispose of at the most reasonable and reduced prices for Cash or produce.

Petersburg, March 12, 1797. (f.)

The Co-partnership of

Samuel Myers, & Brothers,

BEING this day dissolved (agreeably to Notice already given) all persons who have claims against them, are desired to present their accounts to the subscriber for settlement; and those who are indebted to said firm, are earnestly requested to make payment without delay to

MOSES M. MYERS,

Who will continue to transact business in Store lately occupied by SAMUEL MYERS, and BROTHERS, and will in future have a constant supply of

DRY GOODS,

AND,

GROCERIES,

Which he will sell at very moderate prices for Cash or country produce.

Petersburg, August 1, 1797. (cp if.)

JUST RECEIVED,

And for Sale on reasonable terms, by

MOSES M. MYERS,

Prime SUGARS in Hogheads and Barrels.

PORT WINE of excellent Quality in Quarter Casks.

London Particular MADEIRA WINE, by the Pipe or Quarter Cask.

Petersburg, August 12, 1797. (8c.)

The Co-partnership of

Sargeant & Richardson,

HAVING dissolved by the death of NATHAN RICHARDSON, renders an immediate settlement of their affairs absolutely necessary; those who are indebted to them will see the necessity of making speedy payments, and such as have any demands against them will have them settled on application.

The remaining Stock of

G O O D S,

On hand, consisting of 7-8 and 4-4 Irish Linens, in suitable packages well assorted and well laid in, 8-9 Sheetings, British Oznaburghs, and Sail Cloth, will continue to be disposed of at the store occupied by the concern.

W. H. SARGEANT, Surviving Partner,

or in his absence to

Mr DUNCAN ROSE.

Petersburg, July 27, 1797. (8w.)

FOR SALE,

A LIKELY Mulatto GIRL, about 18 years old—she is offered for sale because the owner has no employment for her.—A credit will be given, if required. Enquire of the Printer.

August 5, 1797.

CURRIE & PUMFREY,
BOOKBINDERS & STATIONERS;
RICHMOND.

HAVING commenced business in the house next door to Messrs. Bell & Shiphard's, and opposite to Mr. Joseph Gallego's—Respectfully informs the public that they have received a large and complete assortment of the very best PAPER, and other materials from London, for carrying on the BOOK-BINDING & STATIONARY BUSINESS, in all their branches.—Those who please to employ them may depend upon their orders being executed with fidelity and dispatch. They have ready for sale, a general assortment of DAY-BOOKS, JOURNALS, LEDGERS, and BLANK BOOKS, for public records, with a great variety of others for different purposes, all of the best materials faithfully manufactured.

They have also for sale, the

NEW VIRGINIA JUSTICE,

By WILLIAM WALLER HENING.

Blank Books bound and ruled to any pattern—and orders from the country will be thankfully received and faithfully executed.

They want a BOY between twelve and fifteen years of age, as an apprentice, who can read and write, and be well recommended.

Richmond, July 18, 1797. (f.)

The Co-Partnership of

CLARKE & NEBEKER

WAS dissolved the 10th instant, by the death of George Nebeker.—

All persons indebted to the said concern, are requested to discharge their accounts immediately; and those who have claims against them, are desired to apply for payment, to

Wm. CLARKE, Surviving Partner.

Petersburg, August 15, 1797. (f.)

FOR SALE,

Pursuant to two Decretal Orders made by the High Court of Chancery, the 11th day of June 1796, and the 30th of May 1797, will be sold at public auction,

A TRACT of Land on Coleman's creek, in the county of Halifax, containing 2075 acres more or less, adjoining the lands of Mr. Roger Atkinson and others, being the land sold by Peter Rogers to Alexander Shaw, and by Shaw conveyed in trust to secure the payment of sundry debts specified in the said deed.

At the same time will be sold another tract of 256 acres, on the river Hyco, Orange county, North-Carolina, formerly the property of James and Robert Bell, which likewise adjoins Mr. Atkinson's land, and is included in the above-mentioned deed of trust.

The sale will be on the first mentioned premises on Tuesday the 10th day of October next, and will be conducted by the commissioners appointed by the decree last abovementioned.

A credit of six months will be allowed the purchaser, who must enter into bonds with good security, for insuring payment of the purchase money. A good title will be made to the lands when the bonds are discharged.

Persons disposed to purchase, will no doubt satisfy themselves by viewing the land before the day of sale—and further information may be had, on application to Messrs. Kennon Jones, or Richard Smith, of Dinwiddie, John Mason, of Lunenburg, or to

DUNCAN ROSE.

Petersburg, August 16, 1797. (3w.)

GREAT BARGAIN.

LAND FOR SALE:

THAT valuable place the sub-

scriber lives at, in the county of Lunenburg 7 miles from the Courthouse, 58 from Petersburg, near the main road that leads to Bibb's Ferry, and one of the best stands for a Store, being central of a wealthy settlement. This tract contains about 300 acres, lies upon a branch of Nottoway river, remarkably free and easy to work, the greatest part of it good tobacco land, and fine for wheat, corn, flax, cotton, &c. it is generally well watered, has good springs convenient, and one of the best places for raising of hogs, &c.—there is enough cleared land in the best order for four hands to work to advantage, and a young orchard of a variety of fruit trees bearing every year.—The buildings consist of every convenient dwelling-house, situated on an eminence, 48 feet in length, with two wings, two story high, three chimneys with seven fire places—also several other buildings which will answer for a Store, and other out houses. Any further description is unnecessary, as the purchaser would wish to view the premises, which may be seen at any time on application to the subscriber.

N. B. The price I ask being much below the value, I think proper to mention that it is 450l. one fourth to be paid down, and the balance in three annual payments; and if all paid down a discount of 12 1/2 per cent. shall be allowed. I will allow good prices for negroes.

APRIL, 1797.

NOTICE.

THE subscriber, administrator of Col. Frederick Wernick, dec. anxious to settle his administration, requests all persons having claims against said estate, to bring them forward properly authenticated, on or before the first day of December next; as after that date this notice will be pleaded in bar.

U. MARCK.

Petersburg, August 21, 1797. (12c.)

Hicks's Ford Fall Races,
WILL commence on the 2d Thursday in October, and continue three days.

First day's Race, mile heats, for two years old Nags only, with a feather on each.

Second day's, Jockey Club Purse, free for any Horse, Mare, or Gelding, carrying weight for age, two mile heats—money hung up.

And the third day, an elegant SADDLE, BRIDLE, and WHIP, free for any untied Nags, mile heats.

The first day's Purse now amounts to 100 Dollars. The Jockey Club Purse is already 120 Dollars, and more expected,—besides 10 Dollars for each Horse entered,—which purse and entrance will go to the winning Horse.

BELFIELD STARK.

Hicks's Ford, August 17, 1797. (5c.)

Thirty Dollars Reward.

ELOPED from the service of

the subscriber, on the 10th instant, a Negro Man by the name of DICK, about 25 years of age, five feet nine or ten inches high, by trade a carpenter, and is a lively brisk workman. His countenance is very good.—When spoken to, he converses with ease and confidence, and is pretty sagacious. I purchased the said fellow last fall of Mr. Dabney Minor, in whose name he has been twice advertised in the Richmond news papers. During his last runaway trip (last summer) he was employed for a considerable length of time, by some person near Dumfries, from which circumstance, I conjecture, he has taken another northern route. I forward all persons from giving him employment, of any kind whatever; and masters of vessels, or others, from carrying him out of this State. The above reward will be given if he is taken within the confines of this city; and an additional sum, in proportion to the distance he may be brought, or the trouble and expense the apprehender may be at in bringing him to this place.

AUG. DAVIS.

N. B. His apparel was of the usual negro kind, but he had more clothes than is customary for them to possess.

Richmond, June 21, 1797.

Manufacturing Mill for Sale.

THE Subscribers offer for sale the Manufacturing Mill and 68 acres of land attached to it, now in their occupancy, situated on Swift Creek, within 3 miles of Petersburg.—There are on the premises, a bakehouse, two dwelling-houses, and every necessary out house.

The Mill is provided with all Evans's improvements, and is in complete order for extensive business.

The time of payments will be made convenient to the purchaser, he giving satisfactory security.—Possession may be had the first of October inst., and if not sold by that time, the property will be rented for one year.

WATSON & REENEZER STOTT.

Petersburg, July 5, 1797. (1st. C&C.)

Petersburg Bridge Lottery.

Agreeably to an Act of the General Assembly, passed last session, for the purpose of BUILDING a BRIDGE, making a Causeway, and extending Bollingbrook Street to meet Blandford Street—the following SCHEME is proposed:

	Dollars.	
1 Prize of	3000 Dollars	3000
1 ditto of	1000 ditto	1000
2 ditto of	500 ditto	1000
7 ditto of	100 ditto	700
12 ditto of	50 ditto	600
400 ditto of	10 ditto	4000
3 do. last drawn	500 ditto	1500
456 Prizes		11800
704 Blanks		
Legsoo Tickets, at 10 Dollars, 125000		
for the purposes of the Scheme		3500

Tickets may be had at the Post Office, at either of the Vendue Offices, or any of the Commissioners.

It is intended to begin drawing at the Town Court-house on Thursday the first day of June, and to draw 500 Tickets each day until it is finished. The Prizes will be paid so soon as the drawing is finished, upon application to ROBERT MOORE. Those Prizes which are not applied for within six months after the drawing is finished, will be considered as relinquished for the benefit of the Scheme. CHRISTOPHER MCCONNICO,

JAMES CAMPBELL,
ROBERT BOLLING,
ROBERT MOORE,
EDWARD JEFFERS,
JAMES CURETON,
GEORGE K. TAYLOR,
PETERSON GOODWYN,
ALEXANDER M'RAE,

Petersburg, March 18, 1797.

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the Estate of JOHN RENAUD, dec. are requested to make immediate payment to the subscriber; and all those having any just claims against said Estate, are desired to exhibit their accounts properly authenticated, to

ARENEA RENAUD, Adm'r.

Petersburg, August 16, 1797. (f.)

BLANK WRITS,

Sold at this Office.